



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Richard Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, and Walter, his nephew, afterwards earl of Pembroke, and after them, Harlemin, who, being a Bernardin monk, was made bishop of Laghlin, built some part of the church, and was buried in it, A.D. 1217.

The popes had exempted this abbey from the jurisdiction of the ordinary, being the bishop of Fernes, and granted many other considerable privileges and immunities to this house. The last abbot, before the suppression, was Devereux, who was made bishop of Fernes, in the year 1539.

The modern history of the abbey affords little to the antiquarian, though a few gold reliques have been found by the peasantry, and fourteen or fifteen skeletons placed side by side: the building now affords shelter to the owner's cattle, and parts of the interior are cultivated for potatoes.

New Ross.

G. H.

ON THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES BETWEEN LOCKS AND INCLINED PLANES IN OVERCOMING GREAT ELEVATIONS ON CANALS.

We extract the following observations on inclined planes from a bill passed by the American Legislature, for connecting Lake Michigan with the waters of the Illinois river:—

"The inclined planes were first put into operation on the Morris canal, in New Jersey, in 1829, under the direction of Major Douglass, an able and skilful engineer, and have been in successful operation on that canal since that period; and are used for the transit of boats carrying from twenty to twenty-five tons. In the summer of 1830, when the planes had been in use on the Morris canal a part of two seasons, Mr. Hutchinson visited that canal, and made the examinations contemplated by the act under which the re-survey was ordered. From that examination, he became satisfied that they were feasible, and recommended their adoption, to overcome 685 feet of the elevation and descent on the Black River canal. Major Douglass, under whose superintendence they were constructed, has great confidence in their superior advantage over locks, in overcoming great elevations, both in regard to expense of construction, time of passing, and expense of superintendence. He calculates that the time occupied by a boat in passing the planes will be about one minute to every six feet lift, and that it will take about two minutes to get the boat into the car, and make it fast, preparatory to ascending the plane—making twelve minutes in all in ascending a plane of sixty feet lift, which is below the average lift of the planes calculated by Mr. Hutchinson for the Black River canal. The boat will descend the plane in less time than is occupied in the ascent; and he calculates that a boat will ascend and descend a plane of seventy-five feet lift in about the time occupied in locking a boat up, and another down a lock of ten feet lift. He regards an elevation of only fifteen hundred feet, to be overcome by planes, as no more formidable than an elevation of two hundred feet to be overcome by the ordinary lift lock. According to this estimate, the whole amount of elevation on the Black River (685 feet) which Mr. Hutchinson supposes adapted to inclined planes, is no more formidable than ninety-one feet and four inches of elevation to be surmounted by the ordinary lift locks."

MY EARLY DREAMS. BY MARY M'D.

Although rather an unusual thing to notice a work already two or three years before the public, still as an Irish production, as the effort of a female pen, and as a work by no means destitute of merit, we most readily comply with the request to afford it the advantage of a more general introduction to public notice, through the medium of our pages. The little work, as our readers will perceive from the initials affixed, is by the lady to whom we were indebted for the very pretty verses which appeared in a late number—"The Vow." It consists of several pieces of prose and poetry; and although two or three of the former are rather much in the novel style for our taste, and although in the latter there is too great a mixture of hymns and songs, to render the work generally acceptable, there is notwithstanding much in it to commend, and to prove that the writer is deserving of encouragement.

The following simple sketch of the misfortunes and sufferings of the unfortunate Princess Matilda, Queen of Denmark, sister to George III. will be new to many. The circumstances referred to are correctly given; and we agree with the writer, in thinking that the youthful Queen was not guilty of the crimes charged against her by her enemies.

"MATILDA, QUEEN OF DENMARK.

"What unblest things are ill-assorted marriages. What untold sorrows do they produce: untold, because, though their evil consequences are, in general, only too glaring; yet, the worst are those that lie hidden deep within the heart, unbreathed of and unseen." I was deeply struck with these thoughts, while reading the historical account given us of the Princess Matilda, sister of our ever beloved and lamented monarch, George the Third. Great, indeed, were her sufferings, springing from such a cause; and the world looked upon them and wondered; but not those which were most apparent had caused the deepest wound. She was wedded to one she could neither respect nor love, if she had continued to share the throne of Denmark and its regal splendour. If she had no enemies to endeavour to cast a blight on her fair name, to conspire against her, and to thrust her, at last, under false pretences, into confinement and danger, the world's sympathy would not have been excited; it would have shed for her no pitying tears; still she would have been unhappy; still would the worm, though unseen, have gnawed at the core; and though the Queen might smile, and the regal ornaments deck her brow, yet would the woman's bosom have heaved in sadness beneath the royal mantle, and fondly sighed for those brighter gems—the affections of a worthier, and a nobler-minded husband.

"Matilda, ere she had quite attained the age of fifteen, left England to become the wife of Christian, King of Denmark; a marriage (as is often the fate of royalty) only entered into for the sake of expediency. She was lively and intelligent; of quick and ardent affections. She had rather too promptly yielded her consent to this ill-omened union; and, though it afterwards cost her many a pang, when she contemplated the prospect it laid before her, of leaving her beloved England, and still more beloved brother. She was too tenaciously honourable to retract her promise; and her sanguine mind would sometimes allow her to hope, that in Denmark she would find a home, and in its monarch a husband, though not possessed of shining qualities, yet such as would, in some degree, compensate for all she would leave behind. Alas this hope was vain. Her arrival was, indeed, greeted with all the honour due her high rank and destination; but this was but an idle display, a flash of unwarming light, which quickly passed away, leaving the dark brow of her fate as cold and unilluminated as ever.

"The King, her husband, was abjectly mean; a passive slave to the will of others; and could be said only to reign in name. The designing and ambitious Queen mother, Julia Maria, had usurped the whole management of the kingdom, over which she proposed soon to place her youngest and favourite son. As she looked on Matilda as one chief obstacle to this design, she imbibed towards her an unnatural hatred, of which she was soon made the victim.

"The King loved his young wife as much as a nature like his would permit: but her heart, though it would have bounded to return the affections of an object worthy of it, often turned away, sickening from the caresses of a being, weak both in mind and body; and under the dominion of follies and vices too low even to be recorded. Yet he did love her, and would willingly have made her happy: and such was the generosity of her nature, that she even accused herself of ingratitude and injustice for not feeling affection towards him. But there is nothing so vain or fruitless, as the endeavour of pure and amiable minds to love where they cannot respect. All the miseries which the hapless Matilda afterwards endured, from the malice and machinations of her enemies, had not a more withering and wasting influence upon her, than her constant anxiety to bring her mind to what she considered the regard due to her husband. But the tide with which her forced affections would rush back, continually refusing to flow in such an uninviting and unlovely course.